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KVITSINSKIY INTERVIEWED ON GENEVA NEGOTIATIONS

AU141316 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 8 Aug 85 p 5

[Interview granted by Ambassador Yuliy Kvitsinskiy, head of the Space Weapons Working Group of the USSR delegation to the Geneva negotiations, to HORIZONT Moscow correspondent Gerhard Zazworka on 25 July 85 after the Moscow press conference on space armament]

[Text] HORIZONT: What must be done at the Geneva negotiations to prevent a further acceleration of the armament spiral and to bring about the final objective of halting the arms race at least in the most dangerous fields?

Yu. Kvitsinskiy: The one step that must not be delayed in order to prevent a further acceleration of the armament spiral is a prohibition of offensive space weapons. This is the key issue in the negotiations. If the arms race in space is not prevented, it will not be possible to halt the nuclear arms race. These subjects are mutually dependent. This has found expression in the Soviet-American agreement of January 1985, in which the goal and subject of the Geneva negotiations were established. This agreement has to be fulfilled in all parts. If this is done, then there are chances for solutions in all three main parts of the negotiations concerning offensive space weapons, strategic offensive weapons, and medium-range weapons.

In all three fields concrete results must be reached while always taking into consideration the interrelations between the problem of preventing armaments in space and halting the arms race on earth. If this were not taken into consideration, it would not be possible to work out steps for comprehensively reducing nuclear weapons.

HORIZONT: How do you assess the course of the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva to date?

Yu. Kvitsinskiy: The basic assessment of the course of the negotiations and the U.S. position was contained in Mikhail Gorbachev's speech in Dnepropetrovsk in June. Since then the situation at the Geneva negotiations has not changed. The U.S. side is blocking any advance. The United States keeps the negotiations running in pace, particularly by refusing to carry out any effective measures to prevent armanent in space. It is, however, especially this problem on which the situation in other fields of the negotiations depends. This is no precondition; it is an objective fact.

It is impossible to agree on a reduction of nuclear weapons, if it is not clear what is happening in space.

Also, in the case of strategic offensive weapons in general, the U.S. position is as obstructive as it is on the question of preventing armament in space. The proposals submitted by the United States during the negotiations reiterated the former position of 1983, which even then thwarted a reduction or a halt of the arms race in the field of strategic offensive weapons. The current U.S. Administration again and again asserts that the former Soviet-American agreements have not resulted in a real reduction and that now the United States is striving for such a reduction. But these words are not confirmed by any facts. The American position at the negotiations is aimed at an increase and improvement of offensive nuclear weapons.

Concerning the field of medium-range missiles in Europe, the situation at the negotiations is also unsatisfactory. The United States has not followed our example of introducing a moratorium on medium-range missiles. It is, on the contrary, increasing the nuclear confrontation in Europe by continually deploying first-strike weapons.

Our position is: We are against a further exacerbation of nuclear confrontation. We are for a drastic reduction of the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe concerning medium-range missiles and medium-range planes.

HORIZONT: American and Western European mass media are still proceeding from the old NATO slogan that the USSR has military superiority, so that the United States cannot conclude an agreement in Geneva from the viewpoint of equality in armament reduction. In addition the United States is blocking a ban on space weapons, arguing that the USSR only wants to safeguard its military lead in this. What do things really look like?

Yu. Kvitsinskiy: All contentions of the United States that a moratorium on space and nuclear weapons is impossible because this has unilateral advantages for the Soviet Union contradict reality. Concerning offensive space weapons it is a fact that both sides do not yet actually have any weapons of this kind. Why should any advantages result for one side, therefore, if development, testing, and deployment of such weapons were prohibited? Concerning the situation in the field of strategic offensive weapons the SALT II Treaty determines a balance of these weapons. Observing this balance would be of no harm to either side. A moratorium on strategic offensive weapons would fully comply with the principle of equal security.

Concerning the medium-range weapons in Europe there is an approximate military balance. NATO has a superiority of 1.5 times in nuclear warheads for these weapons. Therefore a moratorium on these weapons would by no means signify that NATO is making unilateral concessions.

Since, however, to date the United States has not done anything which might lead to reductions in armament and to halting the arms race in all three main fields, it is clear that it does not actually strive for effective steps to check the arms race. But it is precisely such measures that are demanded by peoples all over the world, and particularly in Europe.

CHERVOV DETAILS SOVIET VIEW OF SDI, RESPONSES

AU140949 Vienna Television Service in German 1810 GMT 13 Aug 85

[From "Foreign Reports" feature program, "exclusive interview" given by USSR Colonel General Nikolay Fedorovich Chervov, "close adviser of CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev in the armament field" and chief of the arms office in the Soviet General Staff, to ORF Moscow correspondent Otto Hoermann; date and place of interview not specified; videotaped -- in Russian with superimposed German translation]

[Text] [Chervov] To be sure, there are no offensive weapons in space at present, neither American nor Soviet ones. At present there is military-type equipment in space which carries out an auxiliary function and which is used in compliance with international law. They are satellites for communication, navigation, reconnaissance, early warning against missile attacks, and others. These satellites are not offensive weapons. Naturally they are being improved, and we are pursuing research in that direction. Our research is not pursuing any other aims. We are not building any offensive space weapons, in our country there are no "star wars" plans as exist in the United States.

[Hoermann] Does the Soviet Union reject any research regarding "star wars" or is there a point up to which such research could be tolerated?

[Chervov] The Soviet proposals for a ban on offensive space weapons are all-comprehensive.

At present there are no arms in space, space is the common property of mankind, and there should be no offensive weapons in space, nor should there be any military conflicts there. If we proceed from this premise, then there is no point in pursuing any research into offensive weapons. That is what we want. The ABM treaty bans the production of offensive space weapons, the establishment of a comprehensive antimissile defense with space-based elements. However, the United States is seeking to convince us, and to prove to us, that there is a fundamental difference between research and the production of such weapons. That is not true. Research is the decisive phase of any weapons development, including offensive space weapons. Almost 90 percent of the efforts and means go into research, and only 10 percent are used for control tests. That is why the U.S. attempt to split up the term production is nothing but an attempt to camouflage their activities, an attempt to enable them to produce offensive space weapons despite the ban on the production of such weapons.

The talk about research into space weapons in the United States is only a smokescreen. For all practical purposes, the United States is producing a banned weapon. If the Americans say that SDI could be fitted into the ABM treaty, then this is evidently not true.

[Hoermann] Would the USSR consent to U.S. inspection, to verify this research?

[Chervov] As you know, the United States and the USSR now have one land-based limited antimissile defense system each, in our country in the Moscow region, in the United States in the region of the Grand Forks missile base. These systems are permitted under the ABM treaty. All of these systems are becoming outdated. Of course, they need to be replaced and, in this respect there is research being done in our country. Our activities, that is, the activities of the United States and the USSR, in the field of antimissile defense are regulated by the ABM treaty, which also provides for a reliable and effective control system. There are various national technical means, the standing U.S.-Soviet Consultative Commission, and other means.

The ABM treaty has existed and been effective for 13 years now, without needing any inspection, least of all by the United States which has a whole series of means of national technical control, including those close to the Soviet borders.

[Hoermann] General Chervov, what will be the specific measures by which the Soviet Union will react in the event that no agreement is reached about space arms in Geneva?

[Chervov] The U.S. "star wars" concept, as the Americans themselves admit, is aimed at rendering the Soviet strategic nuclear potential ineffective and disarming it, while at the same time enabling them to threaten the Soviet Union without risk of retaliation. Former U.S. Defense Secretary Robert McNamara declared on 31 July before newsmen in Washington, and I quote, SDI is clearly aimed at guaranteeing for the United States inviolability after its own nuclear first strike.

You know that the USSR lost 20 million people in World War II. The USSR suffered enormous losses and has made tremendous efforts for the reconstruction of its national economy. After all this the Soviet Union is now to face a new threat unarmed? That will not happen. That will not be permitted by the Soviet people. If the American plans for "star wars" are further implemented, then the USSR will have no choice but to respond with measures of its own. These reply measures will primarily concern nuclear offensive weapons, as well as defensive weapons. Our reply measures will be sufficiently effective and will guarantee the security of the USSR and of the other socialist countries. They will be adequate to the U.S. threat.

PRAVDA REVIEWS WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM140933 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 85 First Edition p 4

[Vladimir Bolshakov "International Review"]

[Text] Preventing New Hiroshimas

The anniversaries of two tragedies fell last week, on 6 and 9 August. On those dates 40 years ago the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were consumed in atomic conflagrations ignited by order of U.S. President H. Truman.

"The name of Hiroshima is seared on the conscience of all mankind" is how the American CBS television company began its broadcast from that city on 6 August. Yes, the pain of Hiroshima and Nagasaki is the pain of all mankind. But the correspondent of that television company was right when he stated during his reportage that "It is difficult to forget that it was not just any bomb that fell on the city but an American atom bomb." Indeed, this can be neither forgotten nor forgiven.

To pay fitting tribute to the memory of the victims of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, today we must do everything possible to ensure that their tragedy is never repeated anywhere in the world and that there are no new victims of nuclear weapons on our planet. This is precisely the Soviet stance, reaffirmed in M.S. Gorbachev's reply to the appeal issued by the Japanese council of organizations of atomic bomb victims.

Almost 40 years have elapsed between 1946, when the USSR proposed that an international convention banning atomic weapons be concluded, and the recent decision by our country to unilaterally stop all nuclear explosions from 6 August through 1 January 1986. These have been years of persistent campaigning by the USSR to eliminate the nuclear threat.

The USSR continues to actively fight for the elimination of nuclear weapons. We are ready to proceed to nuclear disarmament at any time, should an accord be reached with the other nuclear powers. The USSR is conducting talks with the United States in Geneva in order to prevent an arms race from beginning in space, to stop the arms race on earth, and to switch over to making radical cuts in nuclear arms, going so far as to eliminate them altogether.

Unfortunately, Washington continues to prevent this. At his press conference on 5 August the White House boss found nothing better to say in response to correspondents' direct questioning about why the United States was refusing to embark with the Soviet Union on a mutual cessation of all nuclear explosions than to repeat the Pentagon's hackneyed thesis about America's "lag" behind the USSR in this area.

Whereas in the first half of the year the United States and the USSR carried out an equal number of nuclear explosions, the United States has carried out in total, according to figures from the prestigious Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, roughly one-third more nuclear explosions than the USSR. But Washington is not sated. Initially it declared that the United States did not intend to stop its nuclear tests until it had finished "modernizing" its arsenal.

Then it was clearly stated that the President "had proposed no new initiatives" at his press conference and that he "had not said" that the United States would agree to a complete moratorium on nuclear explosions when the testing of new strategic arms was completed.

Abandon hope all ye who enter here, is the message. Information has also filtered into the press that the "nonnuclear" "star wars" program, the U.S. Administration's favorite brainchild, also provides for nuclear tests to be carried out. This is yet another piece of evidence illustrating Washington's hypocrisy as it tries to assure the world that its "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) is designed to "prevent nuclear war."

What the SDI, like the entire American "modernization" program, is aimed at is breaking the rough USSR-U.S. parity in nuclear armaments in order to achieve a decisive superiority over the socialist world. For this the Pentagon needs more and more nuclear weapons tests.

Washington does, of course, realize that the United States has no serious reasons for rejecting the Soviet proposals. And, as always in such cases, to use the words of the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT, it resorts to the "defense of the cuttlefish" which, when in danger, emits an inky cloud to hide beneath. And that, judging by all accounts, is precisely how the White House is responding to the Soviet initiative. The antimoratorium campaign is clearly coordinated and directed. "With alarming unanimity," THE NEW YORK TIMES observes, "the major American mass media have begun uncritically propagandizing the White House's claim that the Soviet initiative is nothing more than a propaganda ploy."

This is all an attempt to stem the wave of sympathy that exists for the Soviet proposal both in the United States itself and throughout the world. The important new Soviet proposal is, after all, truly far-reaching and promising. It opens up a direct path to a complete ban on nuclear tests and therefore to halting improvements in nuclear weapons, freezing research in that sphere, and, in the final analysis, eliminating all nuclear arsenals.

That is precisely how the Soviet proposal has been interpreted by the world community. The states signatory to the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons have also seen in it a real prospect for ridding our planet of nuclear stockpiles. The treaty was signed long ago -- the third conference to examine its operation is being held this month -- but there has, unfortunately, been no observable progress in nuclear disarmament. Work on nuclear weapons continues in Pakistan, Israel, and South Africa. The U.S. invitation to its allies to participate in the "star wars" project is effectively in breach of the provisions of the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The Soviet moratorium proposal could set up a reliable barrier there, too.

Those who are distorting the Soviet proposal and employing misrepresentation are pursuing a different strategic goal. Washington would like the Soviet Union as a matter of fact to "give its blessing" to the arms race and to recognize it as quite acceptable and even "necessary" for modern civilization. This, incidentally, is precisely the aim of the well-known American proposal to the USSR that it send observers to routine nuclear tests at the Nevada test site. This has been made on the pretext of "improving monitoring." But this is fallacious. Even former CIA director W. Colby has stated that nuclear tests can be fully monitored using national technical means.

The USSR is in general interested in verifying the observance of accords that are adopted, particularly since the United States is known to be a violator of the provisions of many international agreements. But the monitoring measures must be adequate. The USSR, incidentally, also announced recently the possibility of direct, on-the-spot inspection of certain nuclear installations in accordance with IAEA rules.

And Soviet spokesmen have repeatedly stated that it would also be possible to find opportunities for on-the-spot inspection within a treaty on a general and complete ban on nuclear tests, should such a treaty be concluded. The problem is not that of monitoring, which the USSR has never opposed in principle. The problem lies in the reluctance of U.S. ruling circles and its military-industrial complex to have done with the cult of brute force, which has been symbolized, since the time of the Manhattan Project, by the atomic bomb.

It is symptomatic that the cult's adherents are "indignant" at the Soviet people's assessment of the decision 40 years ago to drop atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Yes, we do describe the bombing as barbaric, because it was not prompted by military necessity. This is borne out by serious foreign researchers, including Americans. It was designed to intimidate the whole world, particularly the Soviet Union, with U.S. atomic might. The adherents of the atomic bomb cult intended to use it to control the destiny of the planet's peoples and to impose their own political system on them. That has been the core of American "atomic diplomacy," which they now want to augment with "'star wars' diplomacy."

The nuclear missile, electronic, and laser hardware may be state of the art. But the views.... Take, for example, the reports sent back by Peter Jennings of the American ABC television company, who recently traveled specially to Hiroshima in order to tell his compatriots that the "Japanese are grateful to the United States for the atomic bombing," because the United States thereby "...taught them democracy." Such "missionaries" of "nuclear democracy" unfortunately, thrive not only in journalism but in the top echelons of the present U.S. Administration. Fortunately, they represent a minority of the American people. Honest Americans consider Hiroshima and Nagasaki their nation's shame and seek to expiate it. They showed this again the other day when they formed protest demonstrations at military bases, nuclear plants, and test ranges, demanding the immediate cessation of American nuclear weapons tests. Aware of this feeling, many prominent American legislators -- including A. Cranston, deputy leader of the Democratic minority in the Senate, E. Kennedy, and a number of congressmen -- have come out in favor of accepting the Soviet proposal, uring the U.S. President to reconsider his hasty, negative response to the initiative. Republican Senators C. Mathias and D. Durenberger, for their part, have said that every opportunity must be taken to resume talks between the USSR, the United States, and Britain on a general and complete ban on nuclear weapons tests.

White House pressure on Congress has prevented any specific resolutions being adopted on the basis of these statements. But the statements themselves are indicative of the United States today.

Arm-Twisting...

The Soviet leadership again stated the other day: "Our country regards with understanding the desire of many states to create nuclear-free zones in various regions of the world. We are in favor of such zones, for example, in northern Europe, the Balkans, Southeast Asia, and Africa. The efforts of states in the South Pacific to create a nuclear-free zone in the region deserve approval." The U.S. response to such initiatives is diametrically opposed to the Soviet one.

The 16th session of the South Pacific Forum, which approved a treaty to create a nuclear-free zone in the region, finished in Avarua (Cook Islands) on 7 August. Eight countries belonging to the regional organization, including Australia, Fiji, and New Zealand, immediately signed the treaty in Avarua. The remaining five intend to sign it in the near future. But the ink on the treaty was hardly dry before American diplomacy began its usual "arm-twisting."

The main aim of these maneuvers is to prevent the states belonging to the new nuclear-free zone from following New Zealand in denying access to U.S. ships and planes carrying nuclear weapons.

U.S. agents are operating particularly actively with regard to New Zealand, whose government they are trying to force to renounce its intention to enshrine the country's nuclear-free status in law. The United States, it would appear, is rehearsing and making practical preparations for a scenario familiar from the events in Australia in 1975. Then the CIA mounted a "quiet revolution" in the country though the agency of the former governor-general and people close to him, which resulted in the Whitlam Labor government's being removed from office ahead of term. That was how Labor politicians paid at that time for their attempt to place American military bases on Australian territory under national control.

Some Western press organs do not rule out the possibility of similar "scenarios" for Wellington, as well as other "recalcitrant" states in the South Pacific. It is no coincidence that Pentagon chief Weinberger is making provocative appeals to the "New Zealand people" over the head of their government. Nor is it coincidental that the State Department is trying to intimidate the island states with the "Soviet threat," advising them "not to trust the USSR" or trade with it. In roughly the same way, that is, as they tried to intimidate the Australians in 1975.

The Plunderers

A "continental meeting" of statesmen, politicians, and public figures from Latin America and the Caribbean on the foreign debt problems of the continent's countries was held last week in Havana.

The criminal, predatory policy of foreign, especially American monopolies has resulted in 1 million children dying in Latin America each year before the age of one. Millions grow up crippled. The countries have 110 million wholly or partially unemployed people and millions of poor and deprived people. U.S. monopolies hold the countries of Latin America in inescapable, bondage -- their total foreign debt amounts to $360 billion. And the extortionate interest rate on the debt is such that if a person counting it were to start at the rate of $1 per second he would take 12,860 years to do so!

But the world's bankers, of course, do not write off the interest rate but continue to extract it like Shakespeare's Shylock demanding his pound of flesh, condemning Latin Americans to further poverty and servitude. Such "legalized" robbery is the main obstacle to the establishment of a new and more equitable economic order, the demand for which was clearly heard during the week in Havana. It was also noted there that capital's interests are also safeguarded by armed forces, particularly those of the United States, which has more than once in the New World's history invaded the continent's states to prevent social changes which Washington has not liked. The latest example was Grenada. It is thanks to this kind of "guardianship" that the bloodiest dictatorships in the world, ranging from the Pinochet regime in Chile to Stroessner's in Paraguay, exist in Latin American to the present day.

Recent events in South Africa have shown that the apartheid regime there is maintained purely by generous financial support from monopoly capital from the United States, Britain, and other Western countries. Judge for yourselves: In 1984 52.9 percent of American exports to sub-Saharan Africa went to South Africa; and more than half of the $16 billion in direct foreign capital was invested by almost 600 British companies operating in South Africa.

It is clear why it is primarily the United States and Britain which are sharply opposed to the introduction of sanctions against South Africa and objectively give their blessing to and encourage the ever-increasing number of apartheid's crimes.

The capitalist world is true to type. No matter how verbosely its leaders may argue about their devotion to "human rights," they are unable to hide all the records of imperialism's crimes against humanity. History will keep their tally!

MOSCOW CONFERENCE DISCUSSES WW II DEFEAT OF JAPAN

PM141137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Exploit for the Sake of Peace"]

[Text] The results and lessons of the victory over Japanese militarism and their topical importance in the struggle to prevent a new world war are being examined at a scientific conference which opened 12 August at the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army in Moscow.

Eminent Soviet military leaders, well-known historians, veterans of the USSR's war against Japan, representatives of the socialist countries, and progressive scientific and public figures from Japan, India, and a number of other states gathered for this forum to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over militarist Japan and the end of World War II.

The Soviet Government's adoption of the decision to enter the war against Japan, Academician P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, said in his introductory speech, was dictated not only by the fulfillment of its duty as an ally but also by the need to safeguard the security of its Far Eastern borders and to render international aid to the oppressed peoples of Asia. The Soviet Union's historic victory in the Far East was thus not only the final mortal blow to the Japanese war machine but a turning point in the history of the peoples of China and East and Southeast Asia. It may be said without exaggeration, the scientist stressed, that there is not a single country in that region whose destiny has not been closely linked with the victory over Japanese militarism.

However, the academician said, we have been brought here today not only by interest in the past but by our mounting anxiety for the future. Having forgotten the instructive lessons of World War II, international militarism headed by the United States has embarked on the dangerous path of preparing for a new world war, pushing mankind to the brink of nuclear catastrophe.

Admiral N.N. Amelko, deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, devoted his report to the military-historical importance of the victory over militarist Japan. We are all living, he said, under the ineradicable impression of a notable event, the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany, which has been widely and solemnly celebrated by the Soviet people, the peoples of the socialist community countries, and all progressive mankind. In the historic battles at Moscow and Leningrad, in the fighting at Stalingrad and the Kursk Bulge, on the Dnepr and in Belorussia, in the Baltic states, and on the fields of Europe, the Soviet Armed Forces inflicted decisive defeats on the Wehrmacht. It was here that the aggressor incurred over 70 percent of all his losses and lost three-fourths of his combat equipment.

However, World War II did not end with the abolition of the main, European, seat of the battle against fascism. In the Far East it still raged. Hundreds of millions of people languished under the oppression of Japanese imperialism in China and in East and Southeast Aisa. Enormous efforts were required on the part of the countries of the anti-Hitler coalition and the Soviet Union's entry into the war was needed to defeat militarist Japan.

The Soviet Government, motivated by the desire to end World War II as speedily as possible and by its international duty to the enslaved peoples of China and East and Southeast Asia, loyal to its commitments as an ally, announced at the Yalta conference its decision to enter the war against Japan 2-3 months after the capitulation of fascist Germany. As early as April 1945, on instructions from headquarters, the General Staff set about drafting the plan for the forthcoming campaign in accordance with which a strategic regrouping of troops of unprecedented duration, scope, and volume was carried out.

Combined, armored, artillery, air, engineering, and other formations were shipped to the Far East over the course of 3 months over a distance of 9,000-12,000 km along the sole railroad. In early August, despite the exceptionally difficult geographical conditions of the theater of military operations, the enormous amount of work to deploy the troops to destroy the main forces of the Kwantung Army in the Manchurian plain had been completed. On the evening of 8 August the Soviet Government, through the Japanese ambassador in Moscow, announced that as of the next day it regarded itself as being at war with Japan.

The Soviet Government's statement noted that this step was "the only means of bringing the advent of peace closer." On 10 August the Mongolian People's Republic associated itself to this statement and also declared war on Japan. The hostilities which developed on the front over 5,000 km long were so swift that on 14 August the Japanese Government had already decided to capitulate. But the Kwantung grouping and other ground and naval formations continued their resistance. The victorious offensive in Manchuria enabled the Soviet command to embark on the implementation of the South Sakhalin and Kurile landing operations as a result of which the island were liberated and historical justice was restored; age-old Russian lands were reunited with the USSR.

By the 25th day of the war Japan had already signed the act of capitulation. In terms of its size and duration and ultimate goals, the Soviet Armed Forces' Far East campaign was one of the most important events of World War II. It stands out not only becuase of the brilliant military victories of the Soviet servicemen but also because of its results, which had determining influence on the deployment of class forces in Asia and on the further development of the national liberation movement in the countries of the region.

At the conference Doctor of Philosophical Sciences M.L. Titarenko, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Far East Institute, dwelled on the historical importance of the Soviet Union's liberation mission for the victory of democratic and socialist revolutions in China, Korea, and Vietnam. The direct impact of the Soviet Army's liberation mission, he said, was manifested most graphically and comprehensively in the victorious completion of the national liberation and revolutionary struggle of the peoples of China, Korea, and Vietnam and other Asian states which had groaned under the hoke of colonialism.

An enormous incentive to the development of the national liberation movement, primarily in Asia, was the Soviet Army's liberation, as a result of the defeat of militarist Japan, of vast regions of Northeast and North China and North Korea, with a population of about 52 million.

The liberation of these territories from Japanese occupation, the abolition of the puppet regime in Northeast China and of the Japanese colonial regime in North Korea and the Soviet troops' presence on the liberated territory prevented the export of counter-revolution and promoted the victory of popular democratic revolutions in those countries. "The glorious exploits accomplished by the Soviet Army for the liberation of our motherland will not fade down the ages." These lines from the Korean people's letter to the Soviet Government have been kept alive on dozens of monuments and obelisks erected in the country in honor of the Soviet servicemen's exploits.

The Soviet Union's victory was of tremendous importance for the Vietnamese revolution. In early August 1945 a revolutionary situation arose in Vietnam, where the Japanese occupation regime had ruled for nearly 6 months. The Communists, who controlled a quite large liberated region, prepared the working people for a general uprising with a view to achieving the country's independence. The Soviet Union's entry into the war against Japan inspired the Vietnamese people's revolutionary masses to the struggle for liberation, and demoralized the Japanese Army in Indochina.

In the next few days, the speaker said, celebrations to mark the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation and the 40th anniversary of the August revolution in Vietnam will take place in the DPRK and in Vietnam. Soviet people send these countries' peoples fraternal greetings and warm congratulations.

Our victory has not vanished into the past. It is a living victory turned to the present and the future. Recalling these words from Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's report at the ceremonial meeting to mark the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, the speaker stressed that the Soviet Union's revolutionary solidarity with the Asian peoples' liberation struggle had laid firm foundations of friendship and cooperation with the peoples of those states.

It is hard to overestimate the Soviet state's efforts and the sacrifices our people endured to achieve the freedom and independence of the countries oppressed by the Japanese military. As Academician S.L. Tikhvinskiy said in his report at the conference, it was not only a question of those countries' social and national liberation, but also of their very existence. Japanese imperialism, as is well known, was seeking to create the "Greater East Asian Coprosperity Sphere", which was portrayed as the union of the Asian race under the dominion of Japan and was drawn on maps in the form of a gigantic semicircle encompassing the territory of the Soviet Maritime Kray, Kamchatka, Hawaii, Australia, New Zealand, India, China, and Mongolia. At the same time Mussolini intended to build a new "great Roman empire" which was to include the countries of the Arab East.

The special feature of these plans, the speaker stressed, was that an essential condition for their implementation was considered to be victory over the Soviet Union. For instance, the invasion of the Near and Middle East by Hitler's Wehrmacht was planned by means of a concentrated offensive from Libya and Bulgaria and also by breaking through the Soviet Transcaucasus to Iran and Iraq while it was decided to deliver the main strategic strike against India from the territory of Afghanistan, which the Wehrmacht troops were to penetrate via Iran and the Soviet Central Asian republics.

The Soviet Army's lightning defeat of militarist Japan again demonstrated socialism's indestructible force and had enormous influence on the international situation, especially in Asia. Although the ruling circles of the imperialist states counted on completing World War II with a new partition of the world, its results were the direct opposite of what the colonial powers had been seeking.

By the end of World War II, the process of the oppressed peoples' national awakening had assumed an all-embracing nature. During the national liberation struggle the communist parties' influence and prestige were intensified in a number of countries. The positions of the revolutionary-democratic forces were strengthened. During the war and by the time it ended four states had proclaimed their independence: Syria, Lebanon, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and the Republic of Indonesia. The liberation of India from British rule in 1947 was a very powerful blow to imperialism's positions in Asia.

However, the postwar years demanded that the Asian countries' peoples display considerable courage and heroism in defending their freedom and independence. Virtually immediately after the victory over fascist Germany and militarist Japan, Britian, France, and the Netherlands -- often with the United States' direct or indirect assistance -- made desperate attempts to delay the advance of history, to take from the Asian peoples the freedom they had acquired, and to restore the colonial regimes.

The lessons of World War II, the speaker said, teach us that a policy of acts of aggression and adventures, whatever forms it may assume, must meet with a resolute rebuff and that war must be fought before it has begun. The solution of the tasks of strengthening peace and stability in Asia is a leading avenue of Soviet foreign policy. The experience of World War II also graphically confirmed the irrefutable fact that the conservation of peace and its consolidation are of vital importance for all peoples without exception, including the peoples of Asia and Africa. At the present state they are faced with exceptionally complex tasks connected with the attainment of economic independence and the overcoming of economic backwardness, with the assertion and defense of state sovereignty won in a hard struggle. These important tasks can only be won under conditions of peace.

M. A. Nogales, a representative of Cuba, greeted the conference participants.

V. A. Medvedev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department; and V. I. Drugov and O. B. Rakhmanin, first deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee Departments, are taking part in the work of the conference, which will last 2 days.

Sections have begun to operate at the conference. In them Soviet military historians and their colleagues from foreign countries are discussing various aspects of the historical importance of the victory over militarist Japan.

TASS ON CONSTRUCTION OF PAVE PAWS RADAR STATIONS

LD142033 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1345 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Washington, 14 Aug (TASS) -- The Space Command of the U.S. Air Force has announced that it will set up yet another combat unit equipped with a large Pave Paws type radar station with a phased antenna, reports AEROSPACE DAILY. The commander of the new unit, which is to be part of the first space wing the Air Force is setting up, is to be John (Tayer), who until recently commanded one of the first Pave Paws radar stations, deployed at the Beale Air Force Base in California.

Building stations of the Pave Paws type, whose tactical and technical characteristics have been brought up to the level of antimissile defense radar stations, will enable the Pentagon, bypassing the obligations assumed by the United States under the treaty on the limitation of antimissile defense systems, to set up a radar field covering a large part of U.S. territory. Two radar stations of this type are already in operation on the western and eastern seaboards of the United States, and the construction of two more is under way in the south.

Contrary to the provisions of the treaty on the limitation of antimissile defense systems, construction is also under way of a large Pave Paws radar station far outside U.S. territory in Greenland. Under the cover of false verbose statements by the White House about carrying out so-called "harmless research" within the framework of Reagan's "star wars" program, the Pentagon is pushing through the implementation of plans to militarize space. The vast majority of American citizens condemn these plans of Washington. As was shown by an opinion poll carried out jointly by the newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST and ABC television, 53 percent of those asked were opposed to the preparations for "star wars." The opposition of Americans to this program will become even greater when it becomes clear that the realization of the "star wars" program could lead to the violation or rejection of the 1972 U.S.-USSR treaty on the limitation of antimissile defense systems. In this case, 74 percent of those in the poll would refuse to support it.

USSR USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS 'FABRICATION'

PM131306 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Unnamed TASS correspondent report: "Blatant Lie"]

[Text] New York, 12 Aug -- The fabrications about some kind of use of mythical Soviet "chemical weapons" in Southeast Asia or of so-called "yellow rain," which have been vigorously disseminated by official Washington in recent years, are a deliberate blatant lie.

This is reaffirmed by the report published by a group of American scientists headed by Professor M. (Mizelson) of Harvard University, a renowned expert in the sphere of chemical and biological weapons.

Comprehensively analyzing the existing information, the scientists came to the authoritative conclusion that the "yellow rain" discovered in certain Southeast Asian countries which the U.S. Government tries to present as "Soviet chemical weapons," in fact has a natural provenance and is the product of bees' natural functions. Specimens of this substance presented by the U.S. State Department to confirm its accusations against the Soviet Union contain bee pollen, the specialists point out. Even Pentagon laboratories, the report states, have been unable to discover any toxic substances in research on 80 specimens.

Most similar fabrications, as has repeatedly been exposed previously, stemmed from cutthroats closely linked with the CIA from diehard Pol Pot gangs encamped in Thailand. The actual worth of this "evidence" is graphically attested by the story of one Cambodian, who, the State Department claimed, died as a result of a "chemical attack." However, a group of Canadian doctors who carried out a postmortem examination established that he died of malaria.

So why did Washington need such unscrupulous fabrications and fictions which have been documentarily exposed as false both by U.S. specialists and by experts from other countries? The answer to this question is provided by the United States' own large-scale preparations for waging chemical and biological warfare, from which it would like to distract attention by using "gross lies."

U.S. JUSTIFICATION FOR HIROSHIMA REJECTED

PM141051 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Aug 85 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Colonel A. Yakushevskiy, candidate of historical sciences: "The Apologists of Barbarity and Blackmail: What Lies Behind the Attempts to Justify the American Atomic Bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki"]

[Text] Mankind is at present reliving, as it were, the tragedy of the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, which 40 years ago were subjected to a barbaric atomic bombing by a decision of the American Administration. In a few seconds hundreds of thousands of people perished in the flames of the fire storm and the two cities were wiped from the face of the earth.

That barbaric act continues to cause outrage to all progressive and peace-loving forces. The monstrous crime cannot be justified or forgiven! That is the view of all honest people.

As for the ruling U.S. imperialist circles, they have regarded and continue to regard the use of the atomic weapon against the civil population of Japan as a wholly legitimate act prompted by "military necessity" and a desire to shorten the war and reduce its casualties. The politicians and ideologues of imperialism have tried and continue to try to maintain that the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was the "decisive factor" in causing militarist Japan to capitulate. "The bombs were dropped and the war ended" is how U.S. President H. Truman summed up the atomic bombing of the Japanese cities. "We dropped the bombs to end the greatest war in mankind's history," is how R. Reagan echoes him today.

However, notwithstanding the claims of American official propaganda, there was no military necessity to drop atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The main force in the fascist bloc, Hitler's Germany, had already been crushed before the atomic bomb was created, and the decisive role there was played by the Soviet Union. Japan's fate was also predetermined, the inevitability of its defeat was obvious to everyone. The complete crushing of Japanese militarism depended on the Soviet stance. That was understood by the Western allies and Japan alike.

In mid-June 1945, U.S. Army Chief of Staff General G. Marshall reported to the president that "the Russians coming in against the already desperate Japanese could quite well prove the decisive step in persuading them to surrender." And at the beginning of July, the Anglo-American allied intelligence committee, on the basis of all the information available to it, came to the following conclusion: "The Soviet Union's entry into the war will finally convince the Japanese of the inevitability of utter defeat."

The Japanese Government was aware that the USSR's entry into the war in the Far East would deprive Japan of any chance of continuing resistance. The Supreme War Council, meeting on 11-14 May 1945, stated: "Irrespective of the further course of the war against Britain and America, it is absolutely imperative that the Empire make exceptional efforts to prevent the USSR's coming in against us, because the blow will be fatal to the Empire."

Conscious of the importance of the Soviet Union's stance, the Japanese Government in the summer of 1945 launched energetic diplomatic activity to neutralize the USSR. However, true to its duty as an ally, the Soviet Union made no deals with militarist Japan. In accordance with the Far East agreement signed at the Crimea conference of the leaders of the three great powers, the USSR officially declared war on Japan on 8 August, and the next day Soviet troops launched an offensive from the Transbaykal, Amur, and Maritime regions. On 10 August, Mongolia entered the war.

It is characteristic that the bombing of Hiroshima on 6 August did not cause the Japanese leadership undue alarm: No changes in either foreign policy or operational-strategic planning followed, and the Supreme War Council was not even summoned. In the prevailing situation it was the Soviet Union's stance which principally interested the Japanese Government. On 7 August, Tokyo dispatched an urgent telegram to Moscow calling on the Japanese ambassador to the Soviet Union "clarify the Soviet stance as quickly as possible."

But immediately after hearing the radio news on the morning of 9 August of the USSR's entry into the war, Japanese Prime Minister K. Suzuki called a meeting of the Supreme War Council. The council was asked to consider the question of surrender. Suzuki told those present that "the Soviet Union's entry into the war this morning finally puts in in a hopeless position and makes it impossible to continue the war further."

The present-day Japanese historian N. Rekishi writes: "Although the United States tries to present the atomic bombing of the Japanese cities as the result of a desire to speed up the end of the war, in fact the bombs, which killed an enormous number of civilians, did not make Japan make the decision to end the war." And he continues: It was not civilian casualties caused by the atomic bomb, but the Soviet Union's entry into the war which caused the very rapid end to the war.

If, as we can see, there was no military necessity for using the atomic bombs, then what was it that made the U.S. Administration use those barbaric weapons against the Japanese population?

The atomic bombing was a political rather than a military action on the part of the U.S. ruling circles. By showing atomic bombs in action they intended to ensure that American imperialism would be able to dictate its will to the postwar period. The barbaric bombs were dropped primarily as an act of atomic blackmail against the USSR.

The Soviet Army's outstanding battlefield successes, its liberation of many peoples from fascism, and its decisive contribution to defeating Hitler's Germany greatly enhanced the Soviet Union's prestige and activated progressive forces and the communist movement in many countries. The USSR's influence in resolving international problems grew. This development of events did not suit the ruling circles in America, which were seeking to stop democratic transformations in countries liberated from fascism and to stem the growth of the forces of socialism. Under the prevailing conditions, the U.S. Administration, headed by H. Truman, decided to use the atomic bomb as the "main trump card" in the American policy of force against the USSR.

Truman and his closest advisers considered the atomic bomb a "big stick to be held over Stalin's head" and a means of exerting pressure on the USSR. Secretary of State J. Byrnes believed that, with the new weapon, America would "make the Russians more compliant in Europe" and force them "to agree to the American plan for durable world peace." U.S. President Truman completely shared Byrnes' position. In conversation with Secretary of War H. Stimson on 6 June 1945, Truman said that the atomic bomb was "the main factor for achieving a favorable resolution of not only the Polish question but the Romanian, Yugoslav, and Manchurian questions.

This shows that the atomic bombing of Japanese cities was the first deliberate act of the cold war and was taken in order to intimidate the Soviet Union and other countries. As the Nobel prize-winning British physicist P. (Blakett) has correctly written, the atomic bombing of the Japanese cities was "the first major act of the diplomatic cold war against Russia."

The American Administration's use of atomic bombs against Japan was also designated to enable the new weapon's potential to be studied so that it could be further improved -- something which has never been openly discussed.

In the postwar period U.S. propaganda has made and continues to make great efforts to justify the dropping of the atomic bombs on the Japanese cities and to present it as almost a manifestation of humanity and concern to secure peace. "Although the inhabitants of the two cities paid very dearly," Bernard (Brodie), professor at the University of California and former executive of the American Rand Corporation, writes regarding the atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, "their sacrifice undoubtedly helped preserve the 'balance of terror' and its effectiveness." And it is precisely because of this, according to (Brodi), that a world nuclear missile war has not broken out.

Robert Lewis, once copilot of the B-29 bomber which dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and now a businessman, came out with an even more cynical statement in Britain's DAILY EXPRESS. In answer to the correspondent's question "Would you do it again?", Lewis answered "Yes, because I consider myself an American patriot."

Such statements are made to the accompaniment of slanderous ballyhoo about a "Soviet threat to the 'free world.'" The Soviet Union is depicted by bourgeois propaganda, which spreads monstrous lies about our country, as a "potential aggressor."

The atmosphere of anti-Sovietism that is being fueled in every possible way is being used to turn Japan into a bridgehead for war against the Soviet Union -- a situation which aggressive U.S. circles are so obstinately seeking. The American military magazine NATIONAL DEFENSE recently suggested to the present U.S. military-political leadership in an article called "An Alternative Strategy for the Eighties" that a war scenario in which the USSR was attacked from the East rather than from the West would have a greater chance of success. Japan is seen as the chief U.S. ally in anti-Soviet aggression from the East. The magazine proposes increasing military aid to Japan so that its troops stationed on the island of Hokkaido can be well trained for joint operations with American forces, which will attack from Alaska.

The falsification of the events of World War II and the justification by imperialist propaganda of America's use of atomic weapons against the Japanese population now serve the purpose of preparing a new war against the USSR and justifying the nuclear arms race in the United States and states allied to it.

The Soviet Union has always resolutely advocated and still continues to advocate the most radical solution to the nuclear weapons problem -- namely, their complete prohibition and destruction. Seeking to help stop the dangerous competition in stockpiling nuclear arsenals and wishing to set a good example, the USSR made the decision to unilaterally stop all nuclear explosions as of 6 August and called on the United States to cease its nuclear explosions from the same date. We have declared a moratorium until 1 January 1986. It will, however, continue to operate beyond that date if the United States, for its part, will desist from carrying out nuclear explosions.

The Soviet initiative, which is of tremendous, historic significance, has met with the resolute support and fervent approval of all progressive mankind. In his reply to the appeal of the Japanese council of atomic bomb victims' organizations, M.S. Gorbachev points out that it is now up to the United States and the other states possessing nuclear weapons to end their nuclear tests too.

How has the U.S. Administration headed by Reagan responded to the Soviet proposal? It refuses to accept it on the farfetched pretext that a bilateral moratorium on nuclear tests is beneficial only to the Soviet Union and that the Soviet Union has allegedly outstripped the United States in nuclear tests. Whereas, in actual fact, the United States has carried out one-third more tests than the Soviet Union. This is shown, among other things, by the data published by international defense studies institutes in various countries.

In refusing to accept the Soviet proposal the U.S. ruling circles have marked the day of the Hiroshima tragedy in their own way: They have demonstrated their readiness to again subject peaceful cities and villages to atomic bombardments.

Weinberger Remark Noted

LD091419 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Forty years have passed since the horrible tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. On the 6th and 9th of August 1945, American planes carried out barbarious atomic bombing raids on these two cities in Japan. More than 300,000 civilians fell victim, and in the years that followed about 200,000 died agonizing deaths caused by the consequences of atomic radiation. The two tragic dates have been observed at meetings and demonstrations that brought together thousands of people in dozens of countries.

How have these days of mourning, days that call upon humanity to remain vigilant, been marked by those who follow in the footsteps of people guilty of the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki? Asked by newsmen what he would have done if, 40 years ago, the decision making had been his, United States Defense Secretary Weinberger did not hesitate to say that he would have issued an order to drop A-bombs. Some of the U.S. news media act from the same man-hating positions. The Voice of America has even claimed that the use of atomic weapons against civilians was almost an act of humanity.

We would like to draw your attention to two points in statements by U.S. high-ranking politicians and the news media cringing to them. One is this: Statements of this kind are open blasphemy and a crass insult to the memory of all those who fell victim to the criminal action in August 1945.

The other is this: They prompt the conclusion that in principle U.S. political and military leaders consider the use of nuclear wapons permissible, what's more, expedient. What is meant is the first use of nuclear weapons. Where's the guarantee that one day Washington will not decide, like it did in August 1945, to carry out another act of humanity by American standards and start a nuclear war? The tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki is a horrible warning to all humanity, and a call for vigilance and a pooling of efforts to forestall a world nuclear holocaust.

'SOLDIER OF FORTUNE' IN S. AFRICA LINKED TO CIA

LD151025 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 15 Aug 85

[(Nadezhda Ryasova) commentary]

[Text] According to U.S. press reports, Robert Brown, publisher of the U.S. monthly SOLDIER OF FORTUNE, a specialized magazine for mercenaries, has made a secret trip to the racist Republic of South Africa [RSA]. (Nadezhda Ryasova) comments on this report.

First, let me say a few words about Robert Brown and his trade. He is a retired colonel of a special unit called the Green Berets. They have gained a sorry renown through their subversive operations against sovereign states whose policy is not to Washington's liking, and against national liberation movements. Brown gained a reputation as a butcher way back in Vietnam. And now, this expert on subversive activities has for 10 years been published the journal SOLDIER OF FORTUNE. He is a soldier of fortune, a mercenary in the town of Boulder, Colorado.

Even though U.S. laws forbid U.S. citizens to engage in mercenary activities, Bob Brown, through his journal, openly recruits mercenaries, and his business is booming. One of the posters to be seen in Brown's study gives a more than adequate explanation for this: Killing, says the poster, is our business. And this business is going particularly well at present. Indeed, under the guise of its hypocritical campaign of struggle against international terrorism, the Reagan administration uses terror more and more extensively as the main method of its policy, and that is why it has recourse, with ever increasing frequency, to the services of paid, professional killers. Brown's charges operate in Afghanistan, Central America, in the Near East, and in the south of the African Continent, particularly in Namibia and Angola.

And now this notorious specialist in terrorist operations and in operations to quell disturbances is needed in the RSA. The Reagan administration is extremely alarmed at the events in that country, where demonstrations against the racist regime have acquired a national character.

Having termed the RSA situation very serious, Speakes, the White House spokesman, recently said that Washington is allegedly striving for the speediest possible restoration of law and order there. However, Bob Brown's trip to the RSA -- and, according to NEWSWEEK magazine, he unswervingly fulfills CIA orders -- makes it completely manifest what kind of law and order Washington needs. According to information leaked to the press, it has become known that during his meetings with representatives of the South African authorities, Army, and special services, the SOLDIER OF FORTUNE publisher held talks on setting up within the so-called RSA security forces -- that is to say, within the system of the punitive apparatus -- special subunits of hired killers. It is planned to entrust them with the bloodiest operations against the African freedom fighters, with the physical extermination of their leaders.

In this way, the CIA reckons on helping the Pretoria regime cope with the present situation, which is getting beyond the authorities' control; and of pacifying the Africans, compelling them to become yet again humble victims of the racist order and of the extreme exploitation of the transnational corporations.

Washington's pharisaical appeals for law and order mean, in truth unleashing terror again.

CANADIAN ORGANIZATION SENDS APPEAL TO GORBACHEV

LD150924 Moscow TASS in English 0844 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] Ottawa, August 15 TASS - Jim Stark, president of Canada's well-known anti-war organization Operation Dismantle, has sent his organization's appeal to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev.

The appeal says, in particular, that the organization congratulates and thanks Mikhail Gorbachev and the Soviet Government for the display of courage and wisdom in the adoption of the decision to suspend nuclear testing.

In initiative, it goes on, greatly impressed members of the organization. They were disappointed by the U.S. initiative reaction -- it is wrong and dishonest to dismiss as "propaganda" such a serious practical and constructive step by the Soviet side. The organization, the message stresses, will do everything possible so that the significance of the Soviet initiative be acknowledged here, and the West give a positive reply and assume a similar pledge.

VOROTNIKOV ATTENDS KOREAN LIBERATION MEETING

LD141507 Moscow TASS in English 1451 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 14 TASS -- A celebration meeting of representatives of Moscow working people, which opened at the Column Hall of the Trade Union House, is devoted to the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation. The meeting is attended by members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation Vitaliy Vorotnikov, and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Zimyanin. Speakers who take the floor at the meeting note that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the Workers' Party of Korea and the CPSU, the peoples of the DPRK and the USSR, which established in the joint struggle against imperialism, for the triumph of the cause of peace, socialism and communism, are being further strengthened and developed on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

ALIYEV, DELEGATION VISITS DPRK FOR ANNIVERSARY

Addresses Celebration Meeting

LD141449 Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, August 14 (TASS) -- A celebration meeting devoted to the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation took place in the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today.

The meeting's presidium included Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kim Chong-il, a member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and other party and state leaders of the DPRK.

The meeting was attended by a Soviet party-and-state delegation led by Geydar Aliyev, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and a first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and other soviet delegations which have arrived for ceremonies commemorating 40 years since Korea's liberation. The Soviet people and their Army, Kang Song-san, a member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administrative Council of the DPRK, said in the main report, have played the decisive role in liberating the European nations from fascist enslavement and ridding the peoples of the East from the oppression of the Japanese militarists. The immortal exploits of the Soviet Army troops, performed in fighting for the liberation of Korea, he said, have added an illustrious page to the history of Korea and will be remembered for ages.

Warmly welcomed by those present, Geydar Aliyev delivered a speech afterwards. The Soviet people, he said, see the glorious anniversary as a common holiday inseparably linked with such a historic event of world importance as the victory over fascist Germany and militarist Japan. "The Soviet working people mark the anniversary, expressing the warmest feelings of friendship to the Korean people, with whom we are united by the identity of the fundamental goals and interests meeting Marxist-Leninist ideals and the lofty principles of socialist internationalism and by cohesion in upholding the cause of peace and progress."

Unveils Pyongyang Monument

LD141117 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] The ceremonial unveiling of a monument took place today on (Rambom) Hill in the center of Pyongyang. The stela of the 30m high monument, crowned with a five-pointed star, is easily visible from all ends of the town. On the red-gray granite the inscription shines in gold: Eternal glory to the great Soviet Army, which liberated the Korean people from the yoke of the Japanese imperialists, and opened the way for them to freedom and independence.

Taking part in the ceremony were the party and state delegation of the USSR, led by Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Korean leaders, the Soviet military delegation led by Marshal of the Soviet Union Petrov, first deputy minister of defense of the USSR, veterans of the battles for the liberation of Korea, and representatives of the public of the capital. Wreaths were laid at the monument.

On the same day, the Soviet party and state delegation laid a wreath at the momument to the Chinese People's Volunteers who fell in the battles to rebuff the aggression of American imperialism in Korea in 1950-53.

Attends Military Parade

LD151301 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] There was a military parade devoted to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Korea in Pyongyang today. Service units and columns of combat equipment of the Korean People's Army, which reliably stands guard over the borders of the Republic, passed through the capital's central square in precise formation. On the stand were Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee, president of the DPRK, and other national leaders. Also present were the Soviet party and state delegation headed by Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other Soviet delegations which have come to Democratic Korea to take part in the anniversary festivities.

SOVIET WARSHIPS PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO DPRK

Sailors Visit Wonsan

PM141041 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Aug 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report under general heading "In the DPRK for the Celebrations"]

[Text] Wonsan, 13 Aug -- A detachment of Soviet warships has arrived at this DPRK port on an official friendly visit, to take part in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation. The detachment consists of the large antisubmarine ship Tallinn and the escort ships Poryvistyy and Ryanyy. The detachment is headed by Vice Admiral N. Ya. Yasakov, first deputy commander of the Pacific Fleet.

In the port, the Soviet sailors were warmly greeted by Senior Vice Admiral Kim Il-chol and by leaders of the city and Kangwon-do province. Wreaths were laid at the monument to Soviet servicemen.

Pyongyang Visit

LD132212 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2019 GMT 13 Aug 85

[From the "Novosti" program]

[Excerpt] A group of Soviet warships, consisting of the large antisubmarine ship Tallinn [Kara-class cruiser] and escort ships Poryvistyy [Krivak I-class frigate] and Ryanyy [Krivak II-class frigate], has also arrived in Pyongyang on a special friendly visit to take part in the celebrations.

PRAVDA DESCRIBES DPRK ACHIEVEMENTS, SOVIET AID

PM150835 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 85 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Razuvayev report: "Freedom Festival"]

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, 13 Aug -- The DPRK capital is brightly attired. There are banners and posters above the streets and squares of Pyongyang. The jubilee "40" date is frequently repeated on them. It can be seen everywhere in flowerbeds and on lawns. In the evenings the figure is formed in multicolored electric lights on the facades of buildings. The number "40" is also laid out in flowers on the slopes of (Moranbon) hill, where the spire of the monument, crowned with a red star, to the Soviet servicemen who died for Korea's freedom rises into the sky above the city. Our Korean friends are celebrating the 40th anniversary of their motherland's liberation from colonial oppression. The mass media are reporting labor collectives' successes timed to coincide with the great holiday.

Emissaries from the Land of Soviets will celebrate the glorious jubilee together with the Korean people. Pyongyang has warmly greeted a party and state delegation led by G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Soviet veterans of the battles against the Japanese militarists, prominent scientific and cultural figures, activists of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, party workers, and journalists have also come to join the Korean friends in their festive celebrations.

The Soviet and Korean peoples are long-standing friends and good neighbors. Their friendship is deep-rooted; it was born in the struggle against the common enemy and sealed with blood jointly shed. The Soviet Army's liberation of Korea from the colonial oppression of the Japanese imperialists, the all-around support for its people's struggle against armed U.S. aggression, the selfless assistance in postwar restoration and the development of the country's economy, and the Soviet Union's support in the international arena for the just demands of the DPRK Government and public for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and the unification of the motherland on a peaceful, democratic basis without outside interference will remain forever in the annals of Soviet-Korean relations.

During meetings with Korean friends, party workers, production frontrunners, scientific and cultural figures, I have repeatedly heard them express the desire and striving to continue to strengthen and develop the fruitful links established between our countries. This is perfectly natural. The past decades convincingly confirm that friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK meet the vital interests of both countries, peoples and the interests of peace and socialism. DPRK workers entertain friendly feelings toward the Land of Soviets. These feelings are seen in the bouquets of flowers laid at the foot of the monuments and obelisks to the Soviet servicemen who gave their lives in the battles for Korea's freedom and independence.

Economic and cultural links and scientific and technical cooperation between our states are expanding, and new industrial construction projects have been and are being carried out in the DPRK with the Soviet Union's assistance.

And our friendship is being strengthened and tempered in the joint work of Korean and Soviet specialists on these projects.

People's Korea is in the prime of its creative forces for the 40th jubilee of the liberation. The selfless labor and initiative of workers, specialists, rural cooperatives, and scientific and cultural workers ensure the successful fulfillment of the program for building a socialist society on Korean soil outlined by the Korean Workers Party.

The changes that have occurred in the country in the past 4 decades are particularly vivid if we look at the example of its previously backward regions. One of them is the northern province of Yanggang-do, which I visited recently.

On the eve of the holiday, the DPRK press carried statistics attesting to successes achieved in various spheres of the economy and culture. Here are some of them: In the past 4 decades there has been a 431-fold increase in the gross volume of industrial output, a 5.3-fold increase in grain harvests, and a 65-fold increase in the national per capita income. The country's economy is developing successfully in this jubilee year.

The scale of creative work is great. New shops and plants are being erected, mines and other workings are being started, and power stations are being built. The previously little-known moutain village of Komdok has become a major nonferrous metallurgy base. Large lead-zinc ore mines have recently started to operate there, and yet another enriching factory processing 10 million metric tons of ore annually has been brought into operation. Nearby, in Tanchon, the buildings of the first stage of a nonferrous metals plant have been finished. A new "big chemical industry" center is being created in Sunchon. The vinal plant being built there will produce 100,000 metric tons of artificial fiber annually. The construction of a thermal power station in Chongjin, where Soviet engineers and workers are working with Korean friends, is successfully nearing competition.

Pyongyang construction workers are working in shock fashion. On the even of the holiday, they have reported the completion of the second stage of ("chkhangvan") avenue; and dozens of multistory housing and administrative blocks have been built, including the 45-story building of the well-planned ("Kore") Hotel.

Today a startup ceremony for the thermal power station was held in Pukchong. The power station has been constructed by the collective of the No 11 Construction and Installation Trust, whose chief engineer (Pak Son Gynon) I have met on several occasions.

"Recently," he said, "electricity generation in our country has increased sharply. And mainly thanks to the thermal power stations built with the Soviet Union's assistance. To greet the liberation holiday, I would like through your newspaper to convey from myself and our trusts entire collective fond greetings and wishes for happiness and success to the Soviet friends with whom we have worked and to the entire Soviet people."

...Today the DPRK's working people are summarizing the results of what has been done in the past 40 years and outlining big new plans for the future. They are unanimous in their striving to consistently and persistently implement the program outlined by the Workers Party to build socialism on Korean soil and to strengthen friendship and brotherhood with the peoples of the Soviet Union.

DPRK JOURNAL CITED ON SOVIET ROLE IN WWII

PM141544 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Feat Not Forgotten"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Aug -- The Soviet Army played the decisve role in routing fascist Germany and militarist Japan, the journal KULLOJA, the organ of the WPK writes.

It was only thanks to the feat of the USSR Armed Forces that Japanese militarism -- the strike detachment of international fascism in Asia -- was finally crushed and World War II concluded in Asia. Thousands of Soviet servicemen gave their lives in the battles to liberate Korea. The Korean people have not forgotten them and will always hold respect for them in their hearts. The blood shed by Soviet servicemen and Korean communists in the struggle against the Japanese aggressors bound the peoples of the two countries with ties of eternal friendship.

The peoples of the USSR and the DPRK are allies, class brothers, and revolutionary comrades-in-arms fighting for common goals and ideals. Their friendship and cohesion are indissoluble because they are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

After Korea's liberation, the Soviet Union was the first to recognize the DPRK and gave it vigorous support in the international arena. The signing in March 1949 of the first DPRK international document -- the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation with the USSR -- and the conclusion in 1961 of the treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid between the USSR and the DPRK were epoch-making landmarks in the history of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The visit to the Soviet Union by DPRK President Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and the talks he had in Moscow are of immense importance.

The DPRK makes a high assessment of the USSR's peace initiatives aimed at ending the arms race, preventing the militarization of space, and removing the threat of nuclear war. The Korean people fully support the Soviet Union's position at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms.

Cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK is growing stronger and developing in all spheres. The WPK sees a solicitous attitude to Soviet-Korean friendship and its strengthening and development in every possible way as one of the most important directions of its policy. We will continue to make every effort to further expand friendship and cooperation with the Soviet people -- our close comrade-in-arms and reliable ally, KULLOJA stresses.

ROK BILL AGAINST ANTI-REGIME ACTION CRITICIZED

LD091243 Moscow TASS in English 1158 GMT 9 Aug 85

["Banking on Repression" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 9 TASS -- TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes: The Seoul regime has worked out another repressive bill to clamp down on mounting anti-government student protests.

It provides for police to keep a closer tab on university campuses and close them down in the event of disturbances. The bill also envisions building "rehabilitation centers", which will in effect be concentration camps, to "isolate instigators" from society, and students will be thrown there without any trial.

The Seoul Education Minister Sohn Chae-suk has said that the bill on "ensuring calm at universities" will be tabled for endorsement by a special parliamentary session as early as this month. There is no doubt that the bill will be rubber-stamped as the party of Chon Tu-hwan, the current chief of the South Korean regime, dominates the parliament.

The Seoul authorities of late have toughened their crackdown on students campaigning for democratic rights and protesting violence and illegal outrages.

Wholesale arrests were conducted in Seoul and a number of other cities late last month and earlier this month. Many students have been committed to drumhead trials in line with the ill-famed "National Security Act". The newly-elaborated legislation will toughen the rule of terror even further. It runs against even the scanty Constitution of South Korea that has been proclaimed by the Seoul regime.

The cross suppression of elementary human rights, which has become a fact of life in South Korea, is inseparable from the U.S. military, political and economic aid which actually keeps the Seoul regime in power. The rampage of arbitrary actions and violence are characteristic attributes of American military presence anywhere, with tyranny being its customary ally.

Washington officials have a penchant for posing as "guardians of human rights" and are fond of lecturing others on the theme. But where pro-American regimes like the Seoul one are concerned, which have made violence and terror a norm of life in their countries, these officials keep remarkably mum.

SHEVARDNADZE MEETS WITH INDIAN AMBASSADOR

LD141516 Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 14 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Eduard Shevardnadze today received Ambassador of the Republic of India in the Soviet Union Sayid Nurul Hasan.

An exchange of opinions on some questions of Soviet-Indian relations and also on topical international problems of mutual interest was held in the course of the talk which passed in a friendly atmosphere.

When discussing international issues, Eduard Shevardnadze drew the ambassador's attention to the USSR's decision, which was announced by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, to unilaterally stop any nuclear explosions, starting from August 6, this year, which opens up a real possibility of stopping a further build up of nuclear arsenals, of getting down in dead earnest to solution of the task of reduction and, in the final account, liquidation of those arsenals.

The hope was expressed that the United States would join that action, which was received with approval in the world.

Both sides noted with satisfaction the high level of development of bilateral relations on the firm foundation of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation, which was reaffirmed once again by the results of the Soviet-Indian negotiations which were held during the recent visit of India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to the USSR. Both sides noted that mutual striving of the two countries to promote all-round expansion of traditionally friendly relations and many-sided cooperation between the Soviet Union and India, the growth of their cooperation in the international scene in the interests of the peoples of both countries, consolidation of peace and security in Asia and the whole world.

AKHROMEYEV SEES OFF INDIAN CHIEF OF STAFF

PM141143 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Aug 85 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Departure for Home"]

[Text] General A.S. Vaidya, chairman of the committee of chiefs of staff and chief of staff of the Army of the Republic of India, who was in the Soviet Union on an official visit, left Moscow for home 13 August.

At the capital's Sheremetyevo Airport, Gen A.S. Vaidya was seen off by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and first deputy defense minister of the USSR; Army General A.M. Mayorov, first deputy commander in chief of the Moscow Military District; and also Colonel General N.A. Zotov and other generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Among the sendoff party were V.P. Singh, minister plenipotentiary at the Indian Embassy in the USSR; Brigadier R.P.S. (Negi), military attache to the Indian Embassy in the Soviet Union; Commodore (V. Dzheratkh), naval attache to the Indian Embassy in the Soviet Union; and Air Commodore S.K. Kaul, air force attache to the Indian Embassy in the Soviet Union.

STATUS, FUTURE OF INDIAN-AFGHAN TIES EXAMINED

PM141407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 85 Second Edition p 5

[Valentin Korovikov "Commentator's Column": "On the Basis of Mutual Benefit"]

[Text] Delhi -- The Indian-Afghan Joint Commission on Economic, Trade, and Cultural Cooperation, which was created on the initiative of Indira Gandhi, has been operating successfully now for many years. Its seventh session, which reaffirmed the durability of the good-neighborly ties between India and Afghanistan, was held in Delhi the other day.

It has to be said that relations between the two countries have at various times been ambiguous due to interference by colonialist and imperialist forces. However, since India acquired independence their relations have become friendly and constructive in character, promoting the well-being of both states. Mutually beneficial trade is now pursued and groups of Indian specialists work in Afghanistan.

The present commission session was devoted to further developing and deepening cooperation. The sides examined a wide gamut of questions whose solution is in the interests of the peoples of both countries and of peace in the region, where forces hostile both to India and Afghanistan are engaged in dangerous subversive activity. The 3-day session discussed plans for expanding foreign trade and determining new ways of transporting freight in view of the present situation on the Afghan-Pakistan border and the continuing Iran-Iraq war.

It is proposed to build several light and food industry enterprises in Afghanistan with Indian assistance and to supply equipment for new power plants. An accord on expanding cooperation in the health sphere was also reached, and a building and expansion plan for a major hospital and pediatric center in Kabul was approved. The 1985-1987 cultural exchange program contains an extensive list of mutual exchanges of scientists, artists, and sportsmen. India has allocated study grants for Afghan students in a number of specialties.

The Delhi session's work has shown that the traditional cooperation between the two neighbors continues to strengthen despite the difficulties caused by the undeclared war on Afghanistan conducted from Pakistani territory. Moreover, the durable Indian-Afghan ties are helping the Afghan Government's efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement of the region's acute problems.

The specific steps taken at the present meeting in Delhi to strengthen relations between India and Afghanistan serve the cause of peace and the stabilization of the situation in what is one of the tensest regions in the world.

KARMAL ADDRESSES DRA CITIZENS ON ELECTION

PM141454 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "B. Karmal's Address"]

[Text] Kabul, 11 Aug -- B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, has addressed the country's citizens in connection with the elections for local organs of state power and administration (local jirgahs). All of us, the Afghan leader noted in a statement issued by the BAKHTAR agency, have to implement our most important right and fulfill our lofty civic duty of choosing the people's representatives. In this way, the main political gain of the April revolution will be realized.

In the present difficult conditions, when the Afghan people are defending the motherland against imperialist aggression and counterrevolution and when our motherland's best sons are dying and vast resources and funds are being diverted, questions of improving the people's life are in the forefront for the party and the revolutionary authorities.

In the years of the revolution, the state sector's share of the national economy has increased 20 percent. With the help of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, 95 economic projects have been built. Last year, the national income rose by 14.3 percent. The party and government are taking concrete steps to develop agriculture. On the basis of a Revolutionary Council decree, 11 million peasants were relieved of their debts to feudalists and usurers, which amounted to a huge sum, more than 30 billion afghanis. In these years, more than 320,000 families have received land. Workers' and employees' wages have increased by one-third.

Society's political system is improving and the social base of the revolution is broadening. The PDPA, the leading and organizing force in society, is becoming the people's heart. The party's ranks have increased ninefold compared with 1968.

Our election platform, B. Karmal went on, arises from the PDPA program of action and the most important documents of the party Central Committee and the government. First, the defense of the motherland, the defense of the revolution is listed; second comes the development and improvement of the economic, social, and spiritual spheres of our life; and third, under true people's power representatives of all the country's tribes and ethnic groups must cooperate successfully in the local jirgahs; and fourth, we must struggle against extortion, embezzlement, and bribery.

Our country's most important foreign policy principles, the Afghan leader noted, are the establishment, strengthening, and expansion of relations with all states on the basis of mutual respect and noninterference in each other's affairs. As a nonaligned, independent, and free country we want to expand relations with all countries, especially our neighbors. Unfortunately, Pakistan and Iran, far from responding to our good will, continue to adopt a hostile attitude to the DRA and the Afghan people.

Pakistan's territory has become the main center for the undeclared war waged by imperialism and reaction against our country. In the main, it is from this territory, where, with direct CIA help, counterrevolutionary gangs are trained, armed, and equipped, that death and destruction come to our country.

Despite the DRA's peaceful policy, the ruling reactionary circles in Iran continue their hostile activity against our revolutionary motherland, unwilling to heed the voice of reason and consider the interests of the fraternal Afghan and Iranian peoples. The Chinese hegemonists, shoulder to shoulder with the United States and the region's reaction, are increasing the scale of interference in our country's internal affairs.

The Afghan leader then appealed to representatives of all strata of Afghan society to demonstrate high political awareness and loyalty to the party and state at the elections.

U.S., FRG 'VOLUNTEERS' SUPPORT AFGHAN BANDITS

PM141455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 85 First Edition p 5

[Unnamed own correspondent dispatch: "'Volunteers' Among the Dushmans"]

[Text] Ankara, 10 Aug -- The Ankara DAILY NEWS, citing the British mass media, writes that American "volunteers" are members of bandit formations waging an armed struggle against the people's power in Afghanistan.

It notes that these "volunteers," who were formerly U.S. servicemen, are operating in the environs of Herat and in Lowgar and Paktia Provinces and are raiding settlements along with the bandits.

It is also reported that the West German authorities have illegally sent a group of instructors to Afghanistan to give "assistance" to the counterrevolutionary groupings whose subverisve activity is accompanied by robbery and savage killings.

SOVIET OFFICER SEES AFGHAN WAR 'INTENSIFYING'

PM141430 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRANSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian in the 10 August 85 Second Edition carries on page 4 under the rubric "Reader Asks for Information" and the headline "Internationalists' Duty," a 1,500-word unnamed own correspondent interview, in reply to a reader's request, with Hero of the Soviet Union Major Ruslan Sultanovich Aushev, who has just finished his studies at a military academy and is returning to Afghanistan. Asked why he opted to return, he answers: "The undeclared war against Afghanistan is intensifying. I can judge that from the stories told by my younger brother and other officers returning from the country. The Afghan delegation's envoys to the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow confirmed that."

SOUTH PACIFIC FORUM ANTINUCLEAR TREATY PRAISED

LD141822 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Thirteen states of Oceania, including Australia and New Zealand, are known to have approved a treaty declaring the southern Pacific a nuclear-free zone. They did so at the recent session of the South Pacific Forum held on the Cook Islands. The leaders of eight of the countries have already signed this treaty with the others due to do so shortly. Our observer, Yuriy Afonin, makes the following comments:

The idea to create a nuclear-free zone in the region was born when most of the now independent states of Oceania were colonies. Nations of the region have suffered great damage from American nuclear tests on the atolls of Enewetak and Bikini, British tests on Christmas Island, and French tests on the Mururoa atoll. In spite of their protests, France has carried on with its nuclear testing.

With the American Pacific Fleet adopting Tomahawk nuclear cruise missiles, Oceania may well turn into a giant American nuclear base. For this reason island nations of the Pacific are resisting Washington's militarism in an effort to restrict its military expansion in the region. The Republic of Palau for one has adopted a nonnuclear constitution saying it would not allow a base for American nuclear submaries to be built on its territory. The Republic of Vanuatu and the Solomon Islands have decided to ban port calls by American nuclear ships. Despite strong pressure from Washington, New Zealand has done the same. Its position has been appreciated throughout the world. In fact, New Zealand's resolve helped to speed up the drafting of the treaty declaring the southern Pacific free of nuclear weapons.

The conference of the South Pacific Forum was reported to have received the Soviet position with deep satisfaction. The West, however, shows an entirely different attitude to a nuclear-free southern Pacific. This adds to the problem of eliminating the nuclear threat.

USSR DRILLING FOR OIL OFF VIETNAMESE SHELF

LD100641 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Summary] The Far Eastern expedition's drilling vessel Mikhail Mirchink has returned to the Sakhalin port of Korsakov, its port of registry.

Our correspondent Viktor Feoktistov reports that in accordance with the Soviet-Vietnamese Intergovernmental Agreement and the joint Soviet-Vietnamese Declaration, Sakhalin drillers and geologists are carrying out work on prospecting for and extracting oil and gas on Socialist Vietnam's shelf and on the creation of an oil-refining and petrochemicals industry in this fraternal country.

An official of the Eastern deep-drilling marine oil and gas prospecting expedition said that cooperation with the Vietnamese side started in 1983. It was in 1983 that for the first time the drilling vessel Mikhail Mirchink discovered a new deposit in the area designated White Tiger.

Now the Mikhail Mirchink has been operating in a new area designated Dragon. There it has been drilling the area's first well. With Vietnamese colleagues, during a 1-year period the Soviet prospectors are to drill some 20 to 24 exploratory boreholes on the Vietnamese shelf. The Soviet drillers have obtained good results on the Vietnamese shelf with flows of oil, gas, and condensate.

IZVESTIYA EMPHASIZES SIGNIFICANCE OF MOSCOW TREATY

PM141124 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Ye. Bovkun dispatch: "Important Factor in European Security; On the 15th Anniversary of the Moscow Treaty"]

[Excerpt] Bonn -- The Brandt-Scheel government which came to power in 1969 found the strength to reject the policy of sanctions and embark on the path of normalizing political relations with the socialist countries. The Moscow treaty, signed 12 August 1970 and ratified by the two countries' legislative organs, was a decisive landmark along this road.

The treaty has a special place in the history of international relations, and provided the opportunity for the FRG to develop normal relations with Poland, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, and the socialist community states as a whole. The Moscow treaty created the basis for political trust and a broad dialogue among the countries of East and West. "The Eastern treaties," D. (Rovodder), the well known industrialist, wrote, "paved the way for the All-European Conference in Helsinki and its Final Act."

Soviet-FRG relations have developed in many areas since the conclusion of the treaty. Visits by statesmen, mutually advantageous trade deals, the emergence of joint firms, friendly ties between cities, the expansion of contacts arranged by the USSR-FRG Society and the FRG-USSR Federal Society, and exchanges of cultural treasures have all promoted a deepening of mutual understanding and helped us to know each other better.

It is worth noting that even a new concept, "security partnership," emerged. The political dialogue encompassed spheres of interstate relations such as the relaxation of tension and disarmament. The enemies of detente in Bonn and overseas were concerned at its successes and since the mid-seventies have tried to hinder this process. The culmination of their efforts was the siting of new U.S. nuclear missile weapons on FRG territory.

The FRG's international prestige has been threatened. The decision to site Pershing II and cruise missiles on its soil triggered a crisis of confidence in Bonn's policy on the part of the socialist countries. These actions by the FRG Government do not correspond to the spirit and letter of the Moscow treaty, which proclaims the rejection of the use of force and the threat of its use. Bonn's attitude to the U.S. "star wars" program can also be considered a deviation from this principle. Despite a certain ambiguity in its position, the FRG has agreed in principle to participate in the program, which will undoubtedly lead to the militarization of space and give further impetus to the arms race.

All this has promoted a revival of revanchist and nationalist sentiments in the FRG. Leaders of "expellees" and neo-Nazis are putting forward claims for a revision of European borders and proclaiming the "Unity of the German people." Similar claims are being voiced today not only by revanchist and neo-Nazi ideologies but by prominent figures in the ruling coalition.

Certain right-wing conservative politicians are even trying to provide another interpretation for the FRG's Eastern treaties. On the one hand they say that the treaties must be observed (incidentally, who would dare say otherwise since the Eastern treaties have been ratified by parliament); on the other hand people are demanding some kind of "modus vivendi." They claim that these treaties are provisional and only partially regulate the FRG's relations with its Eastern neighbors.

Just how would people in Bonn like to develop relations further with the East? Attempts to build relations on a "basis of strength" have already been made in the past. That is clearly an unsuitable option for the edifice of European detente. Moreover, any attempt to return to the "cold war" policy will inevitably have retrograde consequences in the economic, scientific, technical, and cultural spheres of cooperation. In other words, it would primarily harm the FRG.

Sober-minded public figures in the FRG are warning politikers of a nationalist and revanchist persuasion not to increase further their activity. They rightly point out that the fifties and sixties were a bitter enough lesson for the FRG. The seventies, which were marked by the conclusion of the Moscow and other Eastern treaties, radically altered the FRG's international influence. It became a full and effective participant in all international events.

Those who today are trying to provide new interpretations or change the basis of the FRG's relations with the socialist countries risk destroying much of what has been accomplished through joint efforts. "Whether existing potential is realized or not ultimately depends on the overall political situation and on the outcome of the disarmament talks," Otto Wolf von Amerongen, an eminent representative of the business world, considers. People in FRG industrial circles have an objective interest in expanding economic ties with the socialist countries on the basis of the Eastern treaties.

But at the same time, the FRG public is interested in maintaining European peace. The 15 years since the conclusion of the Moscow treaty have shown that the potential for peace does exist. In the opinion of W. Brandt, one of the initiators of the FRG's new Eastern policy and a most important figure in the Social Democratic Party, the Moscow treaty "was to everyone's advantage and harmed no one... it has justified itself as a factor of stability and peaceful cooperation."

The Moscow treaty has not lost its importance. It is a substantial contribution to the cause of easing tension and ensuring peace and security. The principle of the inviolability of borders in Europe enshrined in the treaty and the sides' commitment to refrain from threatening to use or using force are of great importance.

The FRG's role in resolving the problems of European security is considerable. It is, after all, the main U.S. NATO ally. But people in Bonn must realize that the principles of peaceful coexistence are the sole reliable foundation for the favorable development of East-West political relations. The Soviet Union intends to further develop cooperation with the FRG in various spheres on the basis of the Moscow treaty. In the interests of the peoples of both states everything must be done to maintain and strengthen that basis.

GORBACHEV, ZAMYATIN COMMENT ON MOSCOW TREATY

PM141421 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "A Document of Historic Significance"]

[Text] A meeting of representatives of the Soviet public held in Moscow on 12 August was devoted to the 15th anniversary of the USSR-FRG Treaty, the document which laid the foundations for the normalization and development of relations between the two countries.

The speaker, Chairman of the USSR-FRG Society L.M. Zamyatin, noted that the Moscow treaty, which was based on the important principles of the inviolability of European borders and nonuse of force in resolving disputes, gave a strong impetus to the entire process of detente in Europe in the seventies. It defined the fundamental framework of relations between the two countries and exerted a beneficial influence on the entire range of interstate relations on the European Continent. The signing of the document was the first and most important step along the path of the normalization of relations between the FRG and the Warsaw Pact states. Shortly afterward the GDR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia concluded treaties with the FRG. The existence of such a solid treaty basis contributed significantly to the successful holding of the CSCE.

The Moscow treaty promoted the rapid development of state, political, social, trade, and economic ties and the expansion of cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and the FRG. The years which have elapsed since it was signed have shown what a beneficial influence it has had on the development of the entire range of Soviet-West German relations. The Soviet Union advocates that these relations continue to be based on the positive experience which has been accumulated in the course of the treaty's implementation. It is a question of pooling efforts to translate into reality the great opportunities inherent in the two countries' economic potentials and in the wealth of their national cultures. They can be realized fully only in conditions of peace and detente.

"The provisions of the Moscow treaty," M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has emphasized, "have lost none of their significance today. Furthermore, in our view, in conditions of an increasingly complex international situation, of a growing threat of war, any deviation from them would be against the interests of ending the arms race and strengthening peace in Europe and throughout the world.

"Our country is well aware of the price of security, the price of peace. The last war cost the lives of 20 million Soviet people. Our people unanimously support the peace-loving Leninist course of the CPSU and the Soviet state. We proceed from the premise that all peoples must live in peace and good understanding. But to achieve this, peace in Europe must be placed on a firm basis and the equilibrium which has been established on the continent must not be undermined by the attempts of the reactionary aggressive forces in the West to achieve unilateral advantages over the Soviet Union and its allies. The main task in East-West relations is to ensure that these relations between states are based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, and that the states which determine the West's policy realize the complete futility of efforts to enhance their own security at the expense of additional military threats to other European countries and of achieving strategic superiority over them.

"More and more new initiatives put forward by the USSR in the international arena eloquently bear out its desire to live in peace and cooperation with all states. It backs up its words with concrete actions. As is well known, the Soviet Union has recently come forward with a new peace initiative, unilaterally suspending all nuclear explosions. This step has been assessed everywhere as an important, constructive action which accords with the aspirations and hopes of all peoples."

Bundestag Deputy D. Sperling, president of the Federation of FRG-USSR Societies, and A. Arno, FRG charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, who addressed the meeting, noted that the signing of the Moscow treaty opened up new prospects for relations between the FRG and the USSR, between East and West. Since that time, the political dialogue and all-around cooperation between the two countries have expanded.

The FRG is prepared to continue in the future to develop and expand relations with the Soviet Union in various spheres. Our country views this policy as an integral part of the long-term process aimed at securing lasting peace in Europe. Interstate cooperation, regardless of differences in social systems, will be able to develop fully and the peoples of Europe will be able to decide their destinies themselves. Broad cooperation between the two countries, in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act, will help to improve the international situation and facilitate the quest for solutions in the sphere of security.

The meeting was attended by B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Y.V. Zaytsev, USSR first deputy minister of culture; A.P. Bondarenko, member of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Collegium; Z.M. Kruglova, chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and other officials, and also H. Ehmke, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party faction in the FRG Bundestag, and the delegations of the Federation of FRG-USSR Societies.

FINNISH DEFENSE MINISTER TO VISIT USSR IN AUGUST

PM141456 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Aug 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] At the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, Finnish Defense Minister V. Pihlajamaki will visit the Soviet Union on an official visit in the second half of August this year. [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish at 1600 GMT on 14 August in its report of the upcoming visit notes the following: "This is the first official visit by a defense minister to the USSR for 12 years."]

U.S. DICTATES TRADE POLICIES TO EUROPEAN ALLIES

PM141541 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent N. Novikov dispatch under the rubric "Rejoinder": "Acute Allergy"]

[Text] Vienna -- According to specialists, an allergy is a hypersensitivity of an organism to an allergenic substance. Of late, this medical terminology is being used with increasing frequency in newspapers when relations between Washington and West European states are described.

People on the Potomac simply do not want to understand why, for instance, there is opposition in the Old World to the siting of U.S. nuclear missiles or to the high U.S. interest rates and U.S. customs barriers. It is strange, the U.S. press writes, that West Europeans more often than not have an "allergic" reaction to Washington's "important initiatives."

Here is the latest example of such a reaction. A new regulation adopted by the U.S. Department of Commerce came into effect at the end of July. Essentially it establishes strict monitoring of the exports of countries which trade with the United States. Washington has declared that it will watch day and night for strict compliance with the "blacklists" which it handed to West European states, including Austria, some time ago. Naturally, protests are intensifying on the part of wide circles of the public of this Alpine republic against similar actions which contravene its neutrality.

Only 3 months have elapsed since the head of the U.S. State Department spoke about the need to respect Austria's neutrality, which contributes to the improvement of the political climate in Europe, at a ceremony in Vienna devoted to the 30th anniversary of the state treaty, What is happening in reality? Washington continues to dictate high-handedly to Austrian firms what goods they can trade with foreign countries and how.

Furthermore, CIA staffers are subjecting firms to "detailed scrutiny" to ensure that they do not infringe the ban on exports of certain goods to socialist countries.

So the allergen has been clearly identified here: it is the unwillingness of the trans-atlantic power to respect the sovereignty of its partners.

ZAMYATIN ON TIES WITH ISRAEL, U.S. MIDEAST POLICY

LD150943 Kuwait KUNA in English 0849 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, Aug 15 (KUNA) -- The Soviet Union Thursday [15 August] officially denied Western allegations that Moscow will restore relations with Tel Aviv.

The official spokesman of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party Leonid Zamyatin, in a statement to weekly MOSCOW NEWS, published here today, said that the Soviet Union does not intend to restore ties with the Zionist entity as long as the reasons behind their severance still exist.

Moscow severed relations with Tel Aviv in 1967 after the Arab-Israeli war.

On the American stance toward a settlement in the Middle East, the Soviet official said that it is actually a repetition of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's old initiative of 1982, which aims at imposing (?American) hegemony on the Middle East region.

He added that the new step in the American stance intends to push forward Reagan's plan through dragging more Arab countries into unilateral deals.

The Soviet official spokesman affirmed that peace could only prevail in the region through joint efforts of all concerned parties.

Israeli Initiative Awaited

TA150957 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 15 Aug 85 p 1

["Exclusive" report from France by Gid'on Kuts]

[Text] Paris -- "It is now up to Israel to initiate further meetings with Soviet representatives. We are awaiting this." This was told to the DAVAR correspondent by Nikolay (Koronzin), a high-level Soviet diplomat who heads the Soviet Information Center in Paris. He added that "Israel knows the conditions for renewing diplomatic relations between the two countries very well, and they have not changed. They were raised during the meeting between the Soviet and Israeli ambassadors in Paris."

TASS CITES UN ENVOYS ON MIDEAST SETTLEMENT

LD141533 Moscow TASS in English 1432 GMT 14 Aug 85

["In Support of a Conference on the Middle East" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 14 TASS -- The Soviet Union is a true friend of the Arab people of Palestine, which wages a struggle for the implementation of its legitimate rights. We could convince ourselves of that during our visit to Moscow, where we had a number of fruitful meetings with leaders of various government and public organizations, said Mohammed Farid Zarif, vice-chairman of the U.N. committee on the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, Afghanistan's permanent representative to the United Nations organisation. He was addressing today a press conference at the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

The main aim of the committee's activities, he said, is now to mobilize the forces in support of an international conference on the Middle East under the U.N. aegis. Visiting the capitals of the states -- members of the U.N. Security Council, the committee members hold consultations on the ways and methods which could contribute towards the speediest implementation of that task. We are witnessing a positive change in the stand of some Western states. Yet the USA and Israel stick to their negative stand and refuse to attend such a meeting.

The U.N. representative stressed that a Middle East settlement is impossible without a just settlement of the Palestinian problem. He spoke highly of the Soviet Union's proposals on the Middle East settlement and pointed to their just and constructive approach. At the same time the committee deputy chairman pointed out the inconsistency of the plans of the Middle East settlement disregarding the most vital issues of that region.

The right of the Arab people of Palestine to the defence of its vital rights is indisputable, said Zuhdi al-Tarazi, permanent observer of PLO to the U.N., addressing the press conference.

This is above all, he pointed out, the right of the Palestinian people to return to its homeland, the right to self-determination without any interference from outside and the creation of its own independent state in Palestine. Our committee has been set up precisely for the implementation of these tasks.

Meanwhile, Zuhdi al-Tarazi continued, the Israeli occupation authorities are continuing the policy of military adventurism and stepping up repressions against the Arab population of the occupied territories, are doing their utmost in an attempt to make the indigenous inhabitants abandon their lands. PLO, which is the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine, he said, will carry on the struggle against the occupiers in defence of the rights of its people. In this struggle it hopes for the aid of all forces of peace and progress.

IRAQI-SOVIET MARITIME COMMITTEE STARTS MEETINGS

JN150807 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0643 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, 15 Aug (INA) -- The meetings of the eighth session of the Iraqi-Soviet joint committee on mercantile shipping started here today. During the 6 days of scheduled meetings the committee will discuss ways to promote bilateral cooperation in the field of maritime transportation.

The Iraqi side to this session is headed by 'Abd al-Sattar Farman 'Ali, under secretary of the Transport and Telecommunication Ministry. The Soviet side is led by Vsevolod Vladimirovich Beletskiy, deputy minister of the Maritime Fleet.

The Iraqi side to the committee includes the director of the general corporation for maritime transportation, the director general of the oil tankers' section, and a number of maritime transportation experts.

S. AFRICAN SANCTIONS ENDORSED AT NEWS CONFERENCE

LD150315 Moscow in Portuguese to Africa 1830 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] A news conference for Soviet and foreign journalists devoted to the situation in southern Africa has been held at the Press Center of the USSR Foreign Ministry. Here is a report by our reporter:

The news conference devoted to the situation in southern Africa was attended by representatives of the major Soviet newspapers, magazines, radio, and television, as well as representatives of foreign news media and embassies of many African countries.

The conference was opened by Vladlen Vasev, head of the Third African Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry. In his opening speech he said:

[Begin Vasev recording in Russian fading to translation] Dear comrades, gentlemen: As is know, the people's demonstrations against the inhuman apartheid system are growing in South Africa. The massacre of the native population, the criminal raids by the South African militarist clique against the Frontline States, and the pretense by the South African regime of a transfer of power in Namibia to a group of puppet personages who represent no one show that a dangerous seat of tension remains in southern Africa. This worsens international relations, which, even without this, have already deteriorated as a result of the aggressive course pursued by the U.S. Administration.

The recent proclamation by the racist government of a state of emergency in the country not only means the failure of the so-called constitutional reforms, whose aim was to decorate the facade of the apartheid regime, but also reflects the general crisis of this criminal regime. On the other hand, these events confirm, with renewed vigor, the inconsistency of the U.S. policy of constructive engagement with the Pretoria racists. The present wave of antiracist demonstrations, which have been going on for about a year, has placed the country on the brink of a civil war.

Over 700 organizations in the Republic of South Africa [RSA] have joined in the active struggle against the apartheid regime. The African National Congress of South Africa presents itself as the recognized vanguard of the national liberation struggle.

Noteworthy is the hypocritical stand of some Western powers which, while verbally denouncing apartheid and its crimes, are actually preventing effective measures to curb the South African racists. As is known, the United States and Great Britain vetoed, in the recent sessions of the UN Security Council, the application of global sanctions against South Africa, provided for in Clause 7 of the UN Charter, thus running counter to the demands of African countries and other nonaligned states, backed by the USSR and other socialist states.

The Soviet Union condemns the military-political support for the racists by the NATO member-countries, the cooperation of the United States with the Pretoria authorities, and their attempts at taking the RSA out of political isolation. It expresses solidarity with the struggle for a free and democratic South Africa and voices its support for strict observance of the decisions of the UN Security Council, including the resolution of 26 July 1985 that demands that the Pretoria government end violence and repression against the opponents of the apartheid regime, lift the state of emergency in the country, and immediately release all political prisoners. [end recording]

After his opening speech, Vladlen Vasev replied to journalists' questions. To the question about the Soviet Union's attitude towards the application of global sanctions against South Africa, he said:

[Begin Vasev recording in Russian fading to translation] The USSR support the proposal to apply universal sanctions against the racist regime of South Africa, the possibility of which is provided for in Clause 7 of the UN Charter. [end recording]

Replying to the question on whether there is a link between the repressive domestic policies of the South African authorities and their aggressive foreign policies, Vladlen Vasev said:

[Begin Vasev recording fading to translation] There is indeed such a link: The repressive regime of racist South Africa is not only a source of internal repression against the majority of the country's population, it also carries out an aggressive policy towards its neighbors. It should be pointed out that this applies not only to the countries neighboring on South Africa but also to those lying far outside the whole region. Suffice it to recall the attack by South African mercenaries against the Seychelles. Hoping to preserve at all costs the white minority regime, the South African racists terrorize their neighbors in an attempt to subdue the Frontline States, which are firmly against the policy of apartheid. And this is not at all a defensive reaction, as the West would lead us to believe. It is instead an actual aggressive reaction, prompted by the very nature of the racist regime and its attempts to continue in the future its policies of racial discrimination and oppression. [end recording]

That was a report on the news conference held at the Press Center of the USSR Foreign Ministry devoted to the situation in southern Africa.

IZVESTIYA WRITES ON COOPERATION WITH CONGO

PM141412 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA special correspondent M. Ilinskiy dispatch: "Congo's Concerns and Hopes"]

[Excerpt] Brazzaville-Moscow -- "Fruitful Soviet-Congolese cooperation began in March 1964, when diplomatic relations between our countries were established," Vitale Bala, member of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee and chairman of the Congolese Association for Friendship Among Peoples (ACAP) said. "The agreement signed on economic and technical cooperation was also of great importance for the development of our relations. In all, 20 major projects have been or are being implemented on Congolese soil with the Soviet Union's aid. Soviet doctors, teachers, and other specialists are currently working in the republic. Hundreds of young Congolese men and women study in Soviet VUZes and technical colleges. Two documents were recently signed under which the Soviet Union will help us to create two vocational and technical centers for training national cadres and will participate in building certain stretches of the Brazzaville-Pointe Noire highway.

"Cooperation and solidarity with the USSR and the other socialist states," Vitale Bala said in conclusion, "find specific expression in their help in implementing the first 5-year plan (1982-1986) for Congo's economic development. A second 5-year plan for 1987-1991 is currently being drawn up. The signing in May 1981 of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between our states was an important event in the history of relations between the USSR and the Congo. It opened up new possibilities for further deepening and improving ties and mutual understanding between the two peoples." People's Congo is on the move; it is headed for the future.

CPSU CONGRATULATES, AWARDS PERU CP CHIEF

LD141355 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has congratulated Comrade Jorge del Prado, general secretary of the Peruvian Communist Party Central Committee, eminent figure on the international communist and workers' movement, on his 75th birthday. You are known in the Soviet Union, the greetings say, as a convinced internationalist, a persistent fighter for peace and a sincere and old friend of our country. Soviet Communists well know your significant contribution to the development and strengthening of fraternal friendship between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Peru.

The CPSU Central Committee wished Comrade Jorge del Prado good health, new creative strength in the struggle for the great cause of the working class, for peace, democracy, and socialism.

By a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Comrade Jorge del Prado, general secretary of the Peruvian Communist Party Central Committee, has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution.

NEW BOLIVIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES USSR AMBASSADOR

LD141103 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] La Paz, August 14 TASS -- Describing the USSR's move to introduce the moratorium on any nuclear explosions, Victor Paz Estenssoro, Bolivia's new president, said that the Soviet Union's initiative constitutes a constructive and impressive step towards consolidating world peace and disarmament. Receiving Soviet Ambassador, he mentioned Bolivia's commitment to peace and the termination of the arms race and said that the Soviet Union's peaceful policy was consonant with Bolivia's peaceful aspirations.

The president received Soviet Ambassador to Bolivia Arkadiy Glukhov, who handed over to him the congratulatory message from the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the occasion of his appointment to the office of the head of state and the 160th anniversary of the country's independence.

During the talk, which passed in a friendly, businesslike and frank atmosphere, they touched upon questions pertaining to Soviet-Bolivian cooperation, prospects for its progress and also the world situation. The president said that on the whole he was satisfied with the level of relations between the two countries and declared on behalf of his government for their intensification and constructive development.

VOROTNIKOV CHAIRS RSFSR GOVERNMENT SESSION

PM141826 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 2

[Unnamed IZVESTIYA special correspondent report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A routine session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium on 12 August examined urgent questions linked with the implementation of the food program. Reports were heard from the Ministry of Agriculture on the progress of feed procurement on RSFSR kolkhozes and sovkhozes and on measures to further develop land irrigation using the drainage channels of stockraising complexes. Questions of accelerating the development of agriculture in the Bashkir ASSR in 1986-90 were examined.

The presidium also examined the question of progress in building gas-filling compressor stations and switching motor transport to the use of compressed natural gas as a motor fuel.

Corresponding resolutions were adopted on the questions under discussion.

The session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

ANTIALCOHOL EFFORTS LAGGING, OFFICIAL WARNS

LD141655 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Interview with First Deputy Procurator General Nikolay Aleksandrovich Bazhenov by station special correspondent Tamara Karetnikova: "Sobriety -- a Norm of Life"; date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Karetnikova] Nikolay Aleksandrovich, the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and decrees of the presidiums of supreme soviets of the union republics on stepping up the struggle against drunkenness have been in force for over 2 months now. Even before that our legislation envisaged measures against drunkenness. But, as practice has shown, there has not been the required urgency and sense of purpose in the struggle against this evil. What can be said today about the fulfillment of the new decrees?

[Bazhenov] Yes, you're right. The administrative and public measures covered by the law have not always been imposed upon drunkards. Persons who encourage under-age drinking, have at times gotten away scot-free. A resolute struggle has not been waged against home-brewing. Many commissions set up to fight drunkenness under executive committees of local people's deputy soviets, who have been urged to set up coordination centers of the work of state bodies and public organizations, have carried out this work poorly.

We know that the law is only a good one when it is carried out in practice. The measures envisaged by the decrees -- public, administrative and, finally, criminal -- have come into effect. But, it is true, I would like to stipulate that, together with this positive experience, unfortunately there are still shortcomings in the practice of enforcing the law.

As before, the effectiveness of coercive treatment of alcoholics and the organization of the work of prophylactic establishments remain a serious problem.

A study of the work of such establishments in Arkhangelsk Oblast showed that persons kept there could quite often leave their place of work and get drunk. A check here revealed over 500 instances of the use of spirits and the confiscation of 70 liters of spirits. One-third of the people released from these clinics again started to drink spirits heavily; in other words, there was insufficient control on the part of the internal affairs and health organizations.

I would also like to draw your attention to the following: Administrative and criminal responsibility for attracting under-age children to drinking has been stepped up considerably. This is an extremely important and timely decision, because behind this lies the fate of a young person, a future citizen of our country. And here we must be particularly demanding and uncompromising.

Of course, it would be naive to think that all drinkers immediately give up drinking, and a mere ban is not enough. Here, I see it as everyone's civic duty to wage a decisive struggle against drunkenness. I would like to stress once again that observaction of thenew decrees concerns every Soviet person, and the accountability of those who violate them will be strict and demanding.

ANTIALCOHOL DRIVE BRINGS LOWER JUICE PRICES

LD141814 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 14 Aug 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast -- announcer-read report]

[Text] At the USSR State Committee on Prices: On the basis of the implementation of the measures that have been worked out for the intensification of the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism, the eradication of home distilling, as well as the futher expansion of the production and consumption by the population of fruit juices, the USSR State Committee on Prices has reduced the retail prices for fruit juices an average of 23 percent 15 August 1985. In doing this the retail price of natural apple juice has been reeuced from 90 to 60 kopeks and grape juice from 1 ruble and 10 kopeks to 85 kopeks per liter. The prices have been reduced for plum, mandarin, pomegranate, and certain other juices. At the same time, the retail prices have been increased for pressed baking yeasts to 30 kopeks for a packet weighing 100 grams.

TAMBOV OBLISPOLKOM CHAIRMAN IDENTIFIED

PM301316 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 July 1985 First Edition carries on page 2 under the rubric "Ideological Work: Style, Methods, Organization" and the headline "Always a Teacher" an 1,800-word article by A. Ryabov which identifies the author as "chairman of Tambov Oblispolkom."

INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTRY OFFICIAL IDENTIFIED

PM121324 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 August 1985 Morning Edition carries on page 3 under the headline "Embezzlers and Connivers" a 2,500-word Yu. Feofanov interview on the struggle against petty theft, mismanagement, and waste with V. Novikov, who is identified as "chief of the USSR MVD Investigation Main Administration."

WARM WEATHER IN EUROPEAN USSR HELPING CROPS

PM141520 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Aug 85 p 3

[Agrometeorologist T. Ivashneva report under the rubric "USSR Hydrometeorology Center Reports": "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] Moderately warm weather was recorded over most of the USSR's European territory in the first half of the 10-day period. It then became hot and dry in most areas. During this period the average daytime air temperature was 5-8 degrees above normal in the northwest, central, Central Chernozem, Volga-Vyatka, and North Caucasus regions and along the lower Volga. Daytime air temperature in these regions and the eastern oblasts of the Ukraine reached up to 30-35 degrees (and up to 36-39 degrees in the North Caucasus region, the lower Volga, and Voronezh and Voroshilovgrad Oblasts). The hot weather accelerated the growth of agricultural crops. Spring barley reached full ripeness in most of Belorussia, the southern half of the central region, the far south of the Volga-Vyatka and Urals regions, and the Volga region. In more northern regions it is at the waxy and milky ripeness stage. The rates of development of early spring crops in most regions are close to normal.

The corn is flowering in corn-growing regions and corn is at the milky ripeness stage in most parts of Moldavia, the Donetsk-Dniepr region, the southern region, the North Caucasus, and the south of Rostov Oblast.

Warm and predominantly dry weather was recorded in the Transcaucasian republics. Conditions for the formation of cotton bolls were near perfect in Azerbaijan. Opening of the first bolls was recorded in certain fields.

Warm weather persisted in the crop farming regions of Siberia (excluding the Transbaykal region) and the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan. Average air temperature over the 10-day period was 1-3 degrees above normal. In the Transurals region, the crop farming regions of Siberia, and the northern regions of Kazakhstan grain is forming on early spring grain crops, and early sown crops have reached the waxy ripeness stage.

Moderately hot weather persisted in the Central Asian republics and in south Kazakhstan. Maximum air temperature was 34-39 degrees. In cotton-growing regions, cotton boll formation continued under optimum warmth and moisture conditions. By the end of the 10-day period each cotton plant had formed 5-8 bolls on average in most regions.

CENTRAL STATISTICS REPORTS HARVEST PROGRESS

LD142001 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] The latest report has been compiled today at the USSR Central Statistical Administration on the course of field work at the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Grain and pulse crops have been cut on almost 44 million hectares; 89 percent of the grains cut have been threshed.

At the microphone is Semen Astakhov with the latest news commentary:

[Astakhov] In the last week harvesting rates went up. This is helped by good organization of the harvest and, of course, by the hot dry weather. In many oblasts of the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, Belorussia, and Kazakhstan, there is practically no break between cutting and threshing, which means less grain is lost.

Harvesting has gotten underway particularly fast in Saratov Oblast. Grain has been harvested there from more than 1 million hectares in 1 week, and grain procurement is also proceeding in an organized manner. Grain is being harvested quickly in Orenburg, Volgograd, and certain other oblasts. However, specialists consider that in the majority of oblasts and autonomous republics of the RSFSR non-Chernozem Zone, particularly in the Tatar ASSR; Bryansk, Tula, and Ulyanovsk Oblasts; and the republics of the Soviet Baltic area, the rate of harvesting is clearly inadequate. Pea harvesting is going slowly in Penza Oblast, in the Tatar ASSR, and certain other oblasts.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are increasing the rates of grain procurement. In the northern Caucasus and in the southern oblasts of the Ukraine almost all the wheat is going to elevators as hard and valuable; that is, its baking qualities are high, and it means that bread is more tasty and more nutritious. This is assisted by the cultivation of wheat using intensive technology. Areas under such technology are being significantly increased next year and the geography of its application is being expanded.

Winter sowing has begun. It has already been carried out on an area exceeding 800,000 hectares. But this work is not proceeding in an organized fashion everywhere. Among farms lagging behind are Yaroslavl, Kostroma, and many other non-Chernozem oblasts, and Altay Kroy. They are pinpointing the chemical industry workers for holdups in the delivery of mineral fertilizers, particularly for intensive technology.

Another important job has begun: autumn land plowing for spring sowing.

HARVESTING DELAYED IN SEVERAL OBLASTS

LD150235 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] As the Central Statistical Administration of the USSR has reported, since the beginning of the country's harvest drive grain and pulse crops apart from corn have been cut on almost 44 million hectares and threshed on 39 million hectares, and sown and natural grass has been cut as the first hay harvest on 72 million hectares. Furthermore, the rate of feed procurement is now overtaking last year's pace. The farmers of Lithuania and of the Belgorod and Cherkassy Oblasts are among the better performers. Unfortunately, in a number of collective and state farms in Kazakhstan, the RSFSR non-Chernozem Zone, the Volga valley, and some other regions there are delays with both the harvest and haymaking. It is often the case that lower quality and harvest losses are permitted. State and collective farms in Gorkiy, Ryazan, and Sverdlovsk Oblasts are lacking a comprehensive approach, efficiency, and organization of their work. In these regions there is a delay with the preparation of plowed land for the sowing of winter crops. Not all the farms in Siberia and the non-Chernozem region have enough sowing material for the winter sowing. If this state of affairs is not resolved, then such sluggishness will no doubt result in a harvest shortfall next year.